

Euro-M.P.s cleared of funds misuse

STRASBOURG (R) — Members of the European Parliament assembly's finances were described as hopelessly inefficient, but the assembly's sources said a report drawn up by European community auditors had found no evidence to back speculation that Euro-M.P.s had been putting in fraudulent expenses claims. A preliminary document last month sparked allegations that millions of dollars had gone missing from the parliament's accounts and may have found their way into the pockets of Euro-M.P.s and officials. Press reports of the "missing millions" provoked severe embarrassment in the directly-elected assembly, whose members are often under fire for allegedly spending taxpayers' money on extravagant trips.

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Soares arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Former Portuguese Prime Minister, leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party and deputy chairman of the Socialist International Mario Soares arrived in Amman on Tuesday at the head of a delegation representing the Socialist International for a visit to Jordan which will last several days. During the visit, Mr. Soares will meet a number of Jordanian officials. The visit of the delegation to Jordan is part of a tour it is currently making in the Middle East to study the aggravating situation in Lebanon. Mr. Soares and his delegation were met at Amman Airport by a number of high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Greek ambassador in Amman.

Arar in Algiers

ALGIERS (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar met here on Tuesday with Algerian National Assembly Speaker Labib Bitat. During the meeting, they discussed the current Arab situation stemming from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and parliamentary relations between the two countries.

Cheysson-Arab team meeting postponed

PARIS (Petra) — A meeting scheduled to have been held Tuesday afternoon between French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and an Arab foreign ministers committee was suddenly postponed. The committee consists of the foreign ministers of Algeria and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Political Department chief Farouk Qaddoumi. The Paris correspondent of the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that a spokesman for the French External Relations Ministry had said that the Arab Foreign Ministers asked at the last minute to come to Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday. Since this is not possible because President Francois Mitterrand and Mr. Cheysson would start their visit to Hungary on Wednesday, the ministers could not have met with Mr. Cheysson on Tuesday. The spokesman added that due to other official engagements by French officials, the External Relations Ministry could not organise meetings between the ministers and other French personalities. Therefore, the Arab foreign ministers decided to postpone the meetings, provided that they are held again within seven days. However, a number of political observers in Paris and Bonn believe that there is another reason for the postponement of the meeting, namely that President Mitterrand wanted to meet on Tuesday the Algerian and UAE foreign ministers alone without Mr. Qaddoumi. Consequently, the Arab delegation objected to this, and all meetings with French officials were postponed.

TASS attacks U.S. space plans

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet TASS news agency suggested Tuesday that U.S. development of space weapons would undermine any future East-West agreements on nuclear arms limitation. A TASS commentary said President Reagan's commitment to military aspects of the U.S. space programme marked a radical departure from the course followed by his predecessors over the last decade. President Reagan, speaking after the return to Earth of the American space shuttle Columbia on Sunday, said the U.S. would press ahead with plans for anti-satellite and other space weapons for defensive purposes. TASS said Tuesday: "Western experts have proved that any impediments to the operation of surveillance satellites, and the more so attempts to destroy them, might result in a situation where each side, depending on reliable data on the opposing side's military preparations, would proceed from the 'worst case' scenario."

Reagan offers to send U.S. troops to oversee PLO 'withdrawal'

Fiercest battle erupts near Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An artillery battle between Israeli and Palestinian forces in Beirut broke a 24-hour-old ceasefire Tuesday as President Reagan agreed in principle to send U.S. troops to help evacuate Palestinians from the city.

The shelling began shortly after the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) ridiculed Israeli radio reports that the United States was prepared to send Marines to supervise an evacuation.

There was no immediate PLO reaction to White House officials' statements that the U.S. was prepared to send military personnel to aid a commando withdrawal, or a report from Cairo that the PLO had agreed to such a scheme.

PLO men close to the front on the eastern fringes of West Beirut told correspondents Tuesday's exchanges began when Israeli tanks and artillery opened up on PLO positions in the late afternoon.

A PLO unit commander, who refused to be identified, said the PLO forces were replying mainly

political and military presence in the country.

Tuesday's battle covered a wide front stretching for some three kilometres down the southeastern stretch of the "Green Line" dividing the city.

Eyewitnesses said shells fell within 500 metres of the presidential palace in the Israeli-occupied mountain village of Baabda and of the nearby residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, where special U.S. peace envoy Philip Habib is staying.

Israeli shells crashed into the Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj Al Brajine and as far north as the edges of central Beirut, witnesses said.

The sound of rockets being fired was clearly audible near the centre of the city.

Total siege of Beirut

Meanwhile, Israeli troops set up a checkpoint on a road through Beirut port, completing their takeover of the only three crossing points into the besieged western sector of the capital.

Israeli forces took control of the

two other crossing points on Saturday.

An Israeli lieutenant at the new checkpoint in the port told reporters that no vehicles carrying foodstuffs would be allowed to enter West Beirut.

Lebanese police and soldiers still on duty in the port said the Israelis, who had arrived there Monday night, were allowing only diplomats and Red Cross personnel past the checkpoint.

Two Israeli armoured personnel carriers stood near the checkpoint, which blocks the road as it runs along the harbour.

U.S. offer

U.S. President Reagan said Tuesday, he had agreed in principle to send a small number of U.S. troops to Beirut to help evacuate Palestinian commandos there.

He said the Lebanese government had told the United States a multinational force might be essential for temporary peacekeeping duty in Beirut and had informally proposed that the United States consider contributing to the force.

Earlier, Reagan administration officials said the president was considering sending a battalion, which normally numbers between 800 and 1,000 men.

Addressing a meeting of city

mayors and state legislators, Mr. Reagan said the Lebanese government had not made a formal request for U.S. troops "but I have agreed in principle to contribute a small number of U.S. personnel, subject to certain conditions."

Mr. Reagan did not say what the conditions were.

The ceasefire, which was broken Tuesday, the fifth since Israeli forces invaded Lebanon on June 6, followed a meeting Monday between Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Mr. Habib east of Beirut.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says the commandos can take their personal weapons with them. But the government has repeatedly ruled out any PLO presence of any sort in Lebanon.

The Jerusalem Post newspaper Tuesday reported that the war had boosted the popularity of both Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon, considered the chief architect of the invasion.

The Post said Mr. Begin was now considered the man best suited to be prime minister by 51.5 per cent of those interviewed in an opinion poll, compared with 40.4 per cent in May.

Israeli blockade hits Beirut, page 8

Israelis dismiss Jenin mayor, council

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli occupation authorities dismissed the mayor and municipal council of the town of Jenin in the occupied West Bank Tuesday, Israeli sources said. The authorities said they did so after the Arab officials refused to cooperate with civilian officials appointed by Israel to replace the military administration that has managed affairs in the West Bank occupied in the 1967 Middle East war. The mayors and councils of five other towns and villages in the West Bank have already been dismissed for similar reasons. Meanwhile, Israeli troops dispersed Bir Zeit University student demonstrators who were protesting against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Two Arabs died in similar protest demonstrations in Nablus last Sunday when Israeli soldiers opened fire on the protesters.



A young Palestinian refugee carries on her head her family's utensils from a camp in Sidon, South Lebanon, Monday to a newly-found shelter outside the city. Sidon was devastated by the Israeli invading forces last month (A.P. wirephoto)

Jerash Festival cancelled

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The second annual Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts has been cancelled in view of the prevailing conditions in the area following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the human suffering it has caused amongst the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The decision to cancel this year's festival, which was scheduled to be held from Aug. 12 to Aug. 20, was taken on Tuesday during a meeting of the festival's Higher National Committee chaired by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The Queen expressed her appreciation towards the various subcommittee members, and artists and craftsmen, who had all geared their efforts towards making a success for the 1982 festival. Queen Noor stressed that the hard work, channelling of talents and

spirit of artistic creativity shown by all those who have been preparing for this year's festival should not be allowed to wither, but should be encouraged for future cultural and educational activities.

The committee also decided that separate, individual cultural activities would take place at some future date to provide alternative opportunities for the Jordanian artists, craftsmen and local theatre groups who had worked long and hard to participate in the festival. It was also decided during the meeting that these performers and artists will be offered the same chances of participating in the 1983 Jerash Festival as they were this year.

The Queen stressed during the meeting that the festival's various subcommittees should continue their so far successful efforts towards the success of next year's festival as a Jordanian and inter-

national event.

The 13 Arab and foreign performing groups which were to have taken part in the festival will be immediately informed of the cancellation of the festival and of the reasons for such a decision. They will be invited to participate in next year's festival. Dr. Mazen Al Arnaouti, director of the festival and head of Yarmouk University's Department of Journalism, reported to the committee on the preparations that have been made for the festival. Lighting and electrical equipment, worth JD 50,000, has been bought and still awaits freighting to Jordan. It was decided during the meeting that the installing of mobile equipment in Jerash for the purposes of the festival will be postponed, but that permanent lighting and electrical equipment will be installed for use during other cultural events and future annual festivals at Jerash.

Gutman praises Jordan's stand

AMMAN (Petra) — French government envoy and secretary-general of the French External Relations Ministry Francis Gutman, currently visiting Jordan, has declared that he was impressed with the realistic and serious attitude of Jordanian officials during the talks he had with them.

Mr. Gutman said there is an identity of views between Jordan and France on the Lebanese situation and that Jordanian officials prefer open dialogue, which "is very encouraging."

In an interview with the French programme of Jordan Television, Mr. Gutman said the French government is a "friend of all the states and people of the area."

Power cut hampers UNRWA relief operations in Beirut

VIENNA (Agencies) — Food for 80,000 Palestinian refugees in besieged West Beirut is running out and medical supplies are spoiling because of power cuts, a United Nations relief spokesman said Tuesday.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) said it could not contact West Beirut by telex or telephone, but the last report to reach the agency's Vienna headquarters Monday said Israeli forces surrounding the city had cut off supplies of food, water and electricity.

About half a million civilians are trapped in West Beirut with 5,000 to 6,000 Palestinian commandos. UNRWA is responsible for 80,000 Palestinian refugees in the area.

The spokesman said there was no way of replenishing stocks of food. Medical supplies needing cold storage had spoiled because of power failures, and gas for cooking was running out.

At least 47,000 Palestine refugees living south of Beirut are homeless as a result of the recent Israeli invasion, according to a UNRWA statement issued here Tuesday.

These are the number known to have lost their homes in camps and there is as yet no estimate for Palestine refugees living outside camps. The refugees are registered with UNRWA.

The number includes about 12,000 refugees who lived in and around Damour. The others are from refugee camps in South Lebanon.

Thousands of houses in the camps were destroyed, including 1,000 which UNRWA had just helped repair because of damage caused during July 1981 Israeli bombing, the statement said.

Schmidt followers seek Green political support

HAMBURG (R) — Representatives of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party (SPD) met leaders of West Germany's ecological "Greens" on Tuesday for the first time to discuss political cooperation.

The controversial talks in Hamburg followed the success of a "Green Alternative List" which won 7.7 per cent of the vote in elections in this city state last month to secure the balance of power between the ruling SPD and the conservative Christian Democrats (CDU).

Spokesmen for the SPD and the Greens have indicated they are seeking an agreement on cooperation rather than a formal coalition.

tion, but have also been careful to rule out nothing at this stage.

The Greens, who strongly oppose West Germany's atomic power programme, have campaigned for unilateral nuclear disarmament and a radical restructuring of the economy.

They have made gains all over West Germany this year, drawing on young voters disillusioned with the SPD and its Bonn coalition partners, the liberal Free Democrats (FDP).

An opinion poll out Tuesday put the Greens ahead of the FDP nationwide for the first time in their history with 7.7 per cent compared to only 6.8 per cent for the liberals.

The poll, conducted by the Allensbach Institute, showed that 21 per cent of voters in the 18-29 age group would vote Green if there were a general election now.

FDP leader and Vice-Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher has attacked the SPD-Green talks, saying any agreement between the two parties could frighten off investors and put the future of the federal coalition at risk.

Mr. Schmidt's shaky left-liberal Bonn alliance has just survived a major crisis over the 1983 budget and badly needs a breathing space before the next regional elections in the state of Hesse in September.

The Hamburg result was a

severe setback for the SPD, which has ruled the city. Chancellor Schmidt's home town, for all but four of the last 37 years.

Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi survived a CDU attempt to topple him last week thanks to the Green's nine votes in the assembly.

What happens in Hamburg may also influence the outcome in Hesse, where the FDP has opted for a coalition with the Christian Democrats.

If the CDU won an absolute majority in Hesse, it would give the conservative opposition a two-thirds majority in the Bonn Bundesrat (upper house), enabling it to block most legislation.

UAE calls for Arab summit

UAE calls for Arab summit

BAHRAIN (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) Federal National Council has called for an Arab summit to consider political and economic sanctions, including an oil embargo, against the United States and others who support Israel.

The call was made during a special session of the council that discussed Israel's invasion of Lebanon a month ago, the Emirates News Agency said.

The Arab press has made similar appeals since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, but Arab oil-producing countries have not reacted.

A council statement asked the UAE government to sponsor a summit to "consider economic and political sanctions, including withdrawal of funds and cutting or freezing of oil supplies, against the United States and other states that back the Zionist enemy."

The 34-member council (parliament) urged the U.S. to reconsider its Middle East policy

UAE calls for Arab summit

Saudi king contacts U.S. president

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia telephoned U.S. President Reagan and other world leaders Tuesday about Israel's "inhuman siege" of Beirut, Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani said.

Dr. Yamani, speaking to the Saudi Press Agency, did not identify the others contacted by the king in an effort to end Israel's month-old invasion of Lebanon.

President Reagan is now on a working vacation in California, but his personal envoy Philip Habib is in Beirut heading complex negotiations for a political solution to the situation.

Iran threatens to invade Iraq

LONDON (R) — Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Azizi said Tuesday Iran was prepared to invade Iraq to impose terms for an end to the Gulf war, Iran's news agency IRNA reported.

Mr. Azizi said an Iranian drive into Iraq would prevent Iraqi troops from shelling Iranian border towns or regrouping for "future aggression against the Islamic republic of Iran."

Iranian sources said any decision for an Iranian invasion of Iraq would be made by the supreme defence council, of which Mr. Azizi is not a member.

In an attempt to end the 22-month-old Gulf war with Iran, Iraqi troops pulled back to the international border last week.

Iran has refused to start negotiations with Baghdad, demanding huge war reparations and the trial of the Iraqi government as the price for ending the conflict.

Meanwhile Tehran Radio reported cross-border shelling between Iranian and Iraqi forces in the past 24 hours.

It said Iraqi long-range artillery killed four Iranians and wounded more than 20 people in the southern cities of Abadan and Al Muhammara (Khorramshahr) on Monday.

Lebanese bishop kidnapped

BEIRUT (R) — Unidentified gunmen in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley have kidnapped Greek Catholic Bishop Elias Zu'bi of Baalbek, two of his priests and a Christian businessman, security sources said.

The kidnapping appeared to be in retaliation for the abduction of Iranian Charge d'Affaires Mohsen Mousavi, who disappeared at a right-wing Falangist checkpoint in East Beirut last Sunday, the sources said.

Right-wing Falangist radio said the gunmen also detained four Lebanese regular army soldiers and three other civilians and took them to a camp run by the Shi'ite Muslim paramilitary organisation Amal.

Baalbek, capital of the northern Bekaa region, is a mainly Shi'ite area and Amal has close relations with the Tehran government.

The Iranian charge d'affaires was on his way from Damascus to West Beirut by way of Bekaa when he was abducted. His whereabouts are unknown.

Pravda accuses Israel of using chemical weapons

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party daily Pravda accused Israel Tuesday of using barbarous weapons in trying to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon.

A front-page editorial also repeated recent Soviet government warnings that the Israeli advance to the outskirts of Beirut threatened Soviet interests and was fraught with danger.

"Israeli troops, using arms received from overseas (the United States), including such barbarous weapons as pellet and phosphorous bombs, napalm and toxic agents, are attempting to drown the Palestine resistance in blood," Pravda said.

But the Israeli action could not achieve its goal and would only complicate the dangerous situation in the region.

Echoing the tone of a recent government statement, Pravda said the strategic alliance between Washington and Israel had a blatantly anti-Soviet character.

"It is clear that this is directed

against our homeland. Moreover, it is drawing a small country, as Israel is, still deeper into a dangerous confrontation in the international arena," Pravda said.

The editorial appeared a day after an Arab delegation arrived in Moscow to urge Soviet officials to increase their support for the PLO and Syrian forces fighting in Lebanon.

According to Arab diplomatic sources, Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's foreign affairs spokesman, was told by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that Moscow would not go beyond diplomatic efforts to obtain an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

Some official PLO statements from Beirut have accused the Soviet Union of failing to give effective support and called for Soviet troops to be sent to the region.

The delegation also included Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Bouceita and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Al Ahmad Al Sabah.

Church council raps Israel for blocking relief operations

GENEVA (R) — The World Council of Churches (WCC) accused Israel Tuesday of needlessly obstructing relief operations in Lebanon and infringing the spirit of Geneva conventions.

A WCC team just returned from a visit to Lebanon said Israeli authorities were needlessly obstructing humanitarian agencies by creating delays in shipping, documentation, unloading and distribution of relief.

Signments from Cyprus were reaching Beirut two weeks later than necessary, the team said.

Thousands of innocent civilian lives were at risk in case of prolonged siege or a military attack on West Beirut, it said in a report.

"Most people cannot leave because they have nowhere to go and they are facing critical shortages of food, medical supplies and shelter," the WCC's Middle East Director Richard Butler said.

"We do not believe Israel is meeting the spirit of the Geneva Convention to take all appropriate measures to alleviate the suffering of the civilian population and protect their rights," the WCC statement said.

Cheysson: U.S. has declared economic war against Soviets

WASHINGTON (R) — French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson says the United States has declared economic war with the Soviet Union by its decision to ban the supply of U.S. equipment for a pipeline that will carry natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe.

He also said in written answers to questions posed by the Washington Post and published Tuesday that protests against the unilateral U.S. decision had produced no change of position in Washington.

Mr. Cheysson said France was surprised by the Reagan administration's decision to widen a ban on the use of American equipment,

to include products made under licence in Europe or by European subsidiaries of U.S. firms, so soon after agreement was apparently reached on the pipeline issue at the recent summit at Versailles of Western economic powers.

"We were, therefore, very surprised that as soon as the American delegation got back home they took unilaterally, without consulting us, a decision that really is a decision of war, economic war," Mr. Cheysson said.

A number of West European firms have major contracts to supply equipment for the multi-billion dollar pipeline and the U.S. move has upset European governments.

FEATURES

£418m Thames Barrier to save the sinking London City

By Val Williams
New magazine, London

A new landmark is beginning to dominate the lower reaches of London's River Thames. About nine kilometres downstream from central London, one of the biggest movable flood defences in the world—stretching more than 500 metres across the river at Woolwich—is in the final stages of construction.

The Thames Barrier, a £418 million feat of engineering, will act as a dam to hold back tidal surges from the North Sea that threaten every winter to raise the river level and flood a quarter of a million London houses, offices and factories. The first of the line of 10 massive gates needed to shut the capital off from the sea have been installed, and two more were put in position at the end of 1980. The full set should be ready for use by the end of 1982.

The design is said to be unique, and was conceived for quick action against a sudden flood tide without presenting a permanent obstacle to shipping on this busy river.

Dormant, in normal tide conditions, the barrier looks like a series of giant stepping stones—nine piers, each capped with a silver shell something like a

gladiator's helmet, which will eventually rise more than 50 metres from the river bed. Most are nearing completion.

Fine tolerance

The shells, made of wood and with a protective coating of stainless steel, have a grace which belies the power of the machinery they hide. From the inside their vaulted roofs take on an almost ecclesiastical majesty.

Between the piers, unseen until a flood alarm brings them into action, the great D-shaped gates—the four biggest weigh over 3000 tonnes each and have a span of more than 60 metres—will lie flat in grooves on the river bed. When they are needed, powerful rocker arms will rotate them through 90 degrees into a vertical position, effectively shutting London off from the sea.

The sills which cradle the 10 gates on the river bed are constructed on shore. The four biggest, which will hold the central gates, are 60 metres long, nearly 30 metres wide, nine metres deep and weigh up to 10,000 tonnes. They are each half the size of a football pitch but are made with such precision that when they are floated out into the river and sunk into position, there is less than five centimetres to spare at each end.

The gates have an even smaller tolerance. They have to be accurate to within a centimetre.

Problems solved

Working 10 metres down in the muddy waters of the Thames brings its own problems. Providing a proper base for the piers required over four days of continuous, round-the-clock concrete pouring.

The chalk bed of the river created more difficulties. In one place it proved too hard for the drills to penetrate. In another, water forcing its way through cracks in the chalk meant months of delay as engineers tried to seal the base to enable pier construction to go ahead.

Most of the problems are now solved, however, and the Greater London Council—which is building the barrier—is confident that this year will see the project complete. Londoners hope they are right, for the capital has cause to fear the coincidence of heavy rainfall, high tide and North Sea gales that can send a surge of water into the funnel of the Thames estuary and up the river.

It happened twice in 1978, in January and December. On both occasions the river level was only 50 centimetres below the top of the protecting wall in central London.

Sinking city

The danger is increasing every year, for, as the clay foundations on which London is built dry out, the capital is imperceptibly sinking.

Gradually, too, over the centuries the whole of south-east England has been tilting, and tide levels are going up due to the polar ice caps are melting. The result is that high tide in the river is now 0.6 metres above the level of 100 years ago.

The river last broke through its walls in 1928. Fourteen people were drowned as the floodwaters poured into the streets around Westminster early in the morning. Water lay over one metre deep in the streets.

"That was an exceptional tide then," says Ray Horner, who runs the barrier project for the Greater London Council, "but the two tides in 1978 were virtually equivalent to it."

"We expect that in the 1980s we will probably have to close the barrier about twice a year because of flood danger. But if this adverse trend in the tides continues it might be up to 10 times a year by early in the next century."



The Thames barrier being built at Woolwich, about nine kilometres downstream from the centre of London. A line of piers across the river can be seen under construction. Between

the piers, massive gates will lie on the river bed. To hold back a tidal flood, they will be powered up into a vertical position to form a continuous gate across the 500 metre wide river.

Appalling damage

So the barrier project, first mooted in the 18th century and finally started in 1974, has always been a race against time. And if the race is lost—if the freak tide everyone dreads strikes before the floodgates are ready—the cost could be frightful.

Over a million people would be

directly affected by flood, and up to 116 square kilometres of London would be under water. The underground railway would be out of action—perhaps for six months. Telecommunications, sewerage and other services would be hit. The bill, in direct costs alone, would be somewhere between £3000 million and £4000 million.

"But the repercussions from a disaster like that would be felt all

over the country," said a Greater London Council spokesman.

"There is probably not a family in the country that would not be affected by it in some way. So, although the cost of the barrier is high, it is a very cheap insurance premium."

And it is an insurance policy with a long life too. For the barrier is designed so that it can cope even

if the tide rises high enough to

exceed a normal high tide," Ray

Horner said. "We could take up a metre over the top of the gate

without any problem, and on present predictions of rising tides gives the barrier a design life of well over 100 years."

Pleasure drifting in a cloud of smoke

By Mark Stone

Amerigo Vespucci (1451-1512) saw American Indians chewing green leaves in 1499 and could well have been the man who invented smoking. One of the first mentions of tobacco in literature is in Spenser's Faerie Queen, and some years later Shakespeare mentioned smoking in The Tempest.

In the foreword to his book The Book of Pipes and Tobacco, Mr. Carl Elwha, says: "Transformation of choice tobacco leaf into a mixture that excites the palate is an art. No less an accomplishment is the skillful fashioning of beautiful pipes—from wood, gourds or meerschaum. Pipe smoking is the appreciation of these arts."

Pipe smoking has become almost second nature to many men—one could put it on a par with appreciating fine wines and cheeses.

Famous name

One of the most famous names in the pipe and tobacco industry in Britain is Dunhill. The first

Dunhill pipe was produced in a workshop in Duke Street, St. James's, London, in March 1910, a few doors from a small tobacconist's shop which Alfred Dunhill had opened in 1907. His early customers had complained of the poor quality of some cheap French pipes and that meerschaums and calabash pipes were too fragile. Dunhill therefore made the first briar pipe at almost double the price of all other pipes and it became a success.

He had one problem though. It was to know which way the aluminium tube—supplied for hygienic reasons—should be fitted into the stem. Dunhill decided that a white spot on the mouthpiece should be lined up with the tube, and so, by accident, one of the best known trademarks came into being.

By World War I, pipe smoking had increased its hold on Army officers who had previously smoked only cigars and Turkish cigarettes. Thousands of pipes were sent to France and by the end of the war the Dunhill white spot was firmly established.

Nourishing oils

A good pipe involves about 90 separate processes, spread over some months, in order to reach traditional standards. According to texture and peculiarities, each bowl is treated individually. By the application of nourishing oils and a succession of drying processes the mature briar is brought into perfect smoking condition so that, without any need for an initial breaking-in, every pipe can be smoked for years without losing its original quality.

Each Dunhill pipe has a mouthpiece, designed to suit the individual bowl, fashioned by hand from block vulcanite, a semi-resistant material which is easy on the teeth and does not affect the flavour of the smoke.

It also takes a lasting polish and will not easily break. In the final stages, the aim is to bring out the natural beauty of the wood by hand polishing.

Richard Dunhill, company chairman, told me: "Over the years new shapes and finishes found their way into the Dunhill selection. Gradually the process of

manufacture became so varied that, instead of a man being able to turn his hand to any process, which is how the early apprentices were trained, each became more of a craftsman in fitting, filling or fraying."

Most of Dunhill's pipe tobacco goes overseas.

World Demand

John Ivall, the company's tobacco marketing manager, said: "Our tobacco can now be bought in more than 80 countries. Of the annual export volume of just under one million kilograms of pipe tobacco, valued at about £6.2 million, the luxury sector, dominated by us and Sobranie, has a significant share. This is a good steady business and with extra effort over recent years we are beginning to take a larger share of the market—especially with our new aromatic blends."

Most exports are sold in the European community, where such well known names as Early Morning Pipe, My Mixture 965 and Standard Mixture account for about 20 per cent of British pipe

tobacco sales.

British pipes and tobacco cater for all the tastes of the smoker, ranging from the slightly scented aromatic tobacco, which the younger generation now favours, to the heavy, darker tobacco preferred by older men. Pipes come in all shapes, sizes and materials. The normal price is from about £6 for an ordinary pipe to the £60 demanded by high class manufacturers. But some can cost thousands of pounds sterling.

Another of the better known names is Charatan. Years ago to have a Charatan pipe was as distinctive as owning a yacht or a Rolls-Royce car. And today some sell for £6000.

Smoking competitions

A recent innovation is the chain of pipe clubs around Britain where smokers congregate to discuss and to smoke their pipes in comradely peace. Pipe smoking competitions are also held. In fact one of the highlights of the Dunhill Principal Pipe Dealers' World Conference held in London at the end of February this year was the pipe smoking contest. Each contestant was given a few grammes of tobacco and two matches to light his pipe. Many of the contestants were from the United States.

Another focus on pipe smoking is the annual Pipeman of the Year contest where the winners are chosen by the readers of a tobacco magazine. One man who has won it more than once is Sir Harold Wilson, a former Prime Minister of Britain, who is rarely seen without a pipe in his mouth.

But a pipe requires several accessories and many companies sell lighters just for pipes, scrapers, pipe cases, tobacco pouches, pipe rests and so on.

Lighter technology

One such firm is the Ronson company which manufactures lighters of all sorts.

One recent innovation is the Windmaster, a lighter with wind-shield for use in all weathers and available in satin or bright chromium, covered in hand-stitched buffalo hide.

In recent months it has also introduced the Varafume Duke which is specially designed to produce an angled flame, making it ideal for the pipe smoker.

Britain also has many smaller companies whose pipes are custom-made. A new one is the Tilshead Pipe Company, whose dedication to craftsmanship has led to the production of a top quality item.

Mr. Stone is the European editor of Tobacco Reporter.

Summer training course brings American teachers close to Islam and Arab affairs

WASHINGTON — A summer study session designed for secondary school teachers can go a long way toward increasing understanding of Islam and Arab affairs in American high schools.

This emphasis on the importance of training teachers below the college level to broaden their knowledge of the Arab World resulted five years ago in a summer teachers' course on the Arab World called, "The Middle East: Back to Basics."

According to Mr. Jerome W. Clinton, director of the programme, the Joint Centre for Near Eastern Studies of New York University and Princeton University are co-sponsors of the one-week course.

"This summer is my first as director," Mr. Clinton says. "I'm stressing education for teachers in secondary schools and community colleges and librarians because I feel that if we are going to increase the general level of awareness and information about the Near East, they are the people to start with."

He explained that the course covers the Near East and Islamic culture in particular. "This is the first time we have dealt with the basic dynamics of Arab culture,"

he said. "Formerly we dwelt on crises in the Arab World, but now our aim is to look at the way Islamic cultures function—what is constant, what is normative, what is in essence predictable—to bring history and the present moment together into some kind of continuum."

Mr. Clinton said that the summer course was designed to emphasise historical dimensions because journalists and diplomats have better perceptions about the causes of conflicts and fast-breaking crises than do scholars and academics. "Most of our students come into the course with little or no introduction to the Middle East," he said. "But after a week of study, they are better qualified to expand those segments of the high school curriculum that deal with modern Middle Eastern affairs."

According to Mr. Clinton, most public high schools in the United States are restricted by the required areas that must be covered. "But if they are more aware, they can expand existing textbooks and perhaps make the first step in initiating changes in the curriculum."

Clinton added that, following

the summer session, the institute has planned follow-up during the academic year, as well as a speakers' bureau from both New York University and Princeton University. "This way," he explained, "we can provide programmes upon request to high schools and continue our relationships with social studies teachers in the area."

He estimated that the programme, which will be held from June 28 to June 3, will have an enrollment of 30 to 50 participants. This year, the course will be held for the first time on the campus of Princeton University. Certificates of attendance and academic credits can be earned by the students who also have access to the resources of the Joint Centre of Near Eastern Studies of Princeton and New York universities.

The faculty includes Near East scholars from the two universities as well as a staff member from the Great Neck public school system in New York state who has taught courses on the secondary level in public schools. She will be coordinator of seminars on teaching Islam in secondary schools.

Forests are friends in need

IDRC — One-quarter of the world's land surface is now forested, but this is expected to drop to one-fifth by the end of the century, according to International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Reports magazine. Although deforestation is not a new problem, the rate of destruction is unprecedented, and has reached alarming proportions in the Third World. For developing countries as a whole forests are likely to shrink by 40 per cent in the next 20 years.

In recognition of this fact, and seeing no viable substitutes for fuelwood in large parts of the world, the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy last year adopted a resolution and afforestation programmes. The goal is to achieve a fivefold increase in annual tree planting rates by the year 2000.

Forests are important for much more than being sources of timber and firewood. Forests conserve water and help regulate local climate. According to China Features news agency, researchers have

found that the leafy parts of a forested area can retain up to 20 per cent of rainfall, and a hectare of forest can hold as much as water as a 30,000 cubic metre reservoir. Trees also help in halting wind and sand erosion, purify the air, and may actually improve the climate.

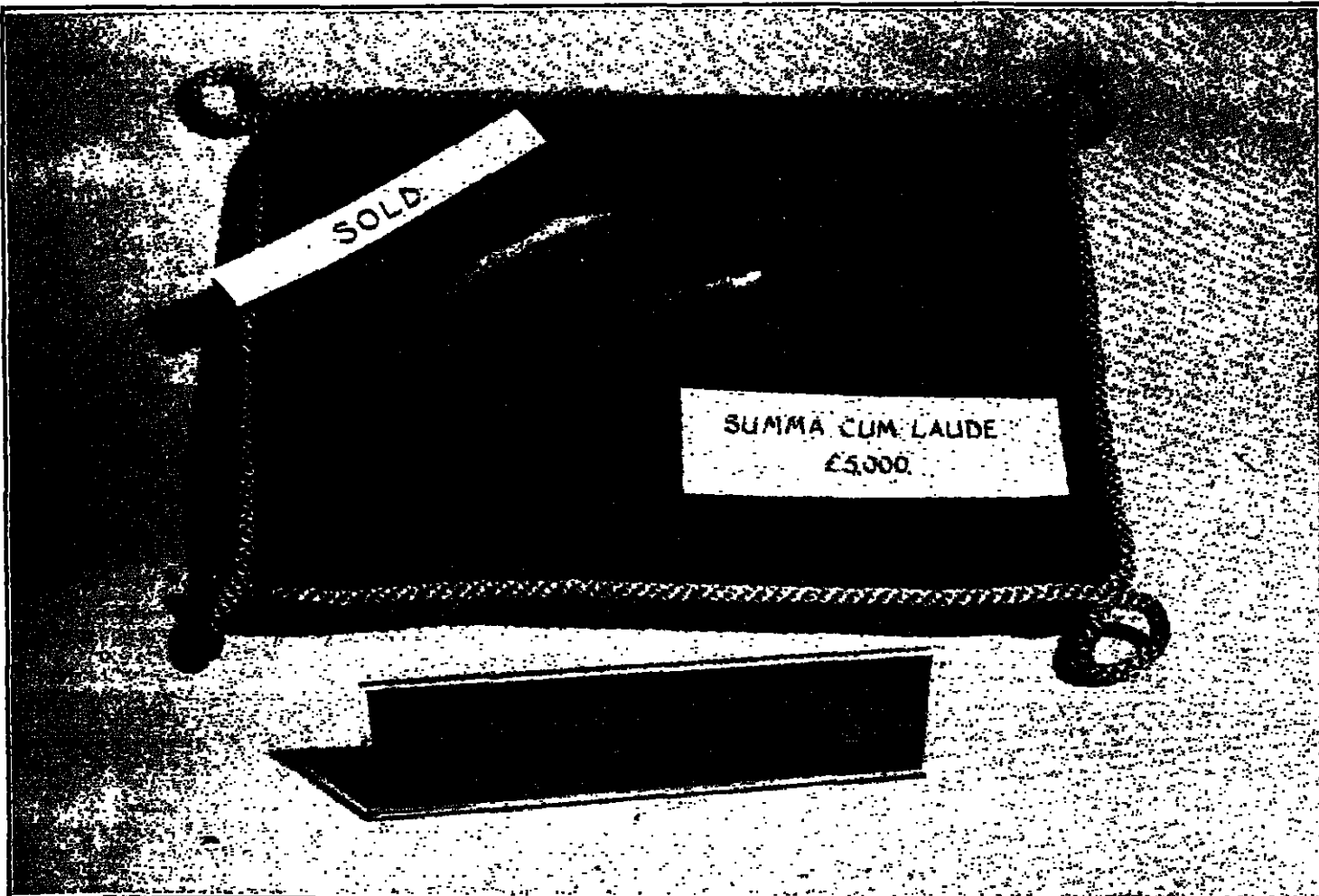
This year, 1982, marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). To celebrate its birthday, UNEP has launched a project called For Every Child a Tree, which it hopes will result in the planting of billions of trees through worldwide reforestation programmes and generate global concern for the plight of our dwindling forests.

The Sahel zone of Africa once had huge areas of natural forest, but today it is virtually a desert. In an effort to halt the creep of the desert sands, the government of Niger in West Africa asked Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) for help in an experimental village woodland project. Begun nine years ago, the pro-

ject has been highly successful, and the villagers are now beginning to harvest firewood and timber from their lots. A total of 165 hectares were planted in 19 villages. All were planted by and for the villagers with the assistance of researchers and extension workers from the Water and Forestry Service of the Ministry of Rural Development.

The innovative project developed simple techniques for clearing and preparing the soil, for producing and transplanting seedlings, and for irrigating and maintaining the plantations. Experiments with growing food crops between the trees also proved successful, and helped increase the villagers' involvement in the project.

In the Matameye region, where further research is now underway in a second phase of the project survival rates for the seedlings were better than 90 per cent. Now the World Bank and other major donor agencies are studying the project with a view to using the techniques to beat back the deserts in other areas.



This Summa Cum Laude pipe was sold immediately on completion for £5,000

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا هو السيجار"

THE NEWS

Telecommunications minister back from talks in France

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Minister and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Communications Corporation Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben returned to Amman from Paris after participating in the ceremony marking the inauguration of the electronic switchboard of the French Communications Corporation, which is similar to the Jordanian international switchboard whose operation will begin in Amman in October in implementation of a memo of understanding between the Jordanian and French governments.

Dr. Zaben said that French officials have asserted that all technical and administrative problems (which led to delay upon the nationalisation of the French company manufacturing the equipment) in producing, exporting, installing and operating the Jordanian international switchboard, have been overcome. The

company had concluded a contract with Jordan to have the switchboard operational in August, 1981.

Dr. Zaben also held talks with French officials on the prospects of increasing training opportunities and the possibility of financing the first expansion phase of the projects of corporation through the Jordanian-French financial protocol.

Dr. Zaben extended an invitation to the French communications minister to attend the inauguration of the Jordanian international switchboard in Amman in October.

Director-general of the corporation, Mohammad Shahid Isma'il, said that the main parts of the switchboard will be shipped to Amman Airport before mid July, while the rest of the parts and accessories have already been shipped to Amman and work is underway to install them.

JD 850,390 in loans to farmers

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC) approved in the session it held on Tuesday under ACC Director-General Sami Al Sunna' the requests for the loans to the farmers totalling JD 850,390.

The loans will be used in digging and supplying artesian wells, processing of vegetables, requirements of production, extending irrigation networks, raising cattle, purchasing fodder, installing plastic green houses, and buying agricultural equipment and machinery.

The amount of loans approved for the farmers for 1982 totalled JD 3.5 million.

Jordan commemorates the death of King Talal Ibn Abdullah

AMMAN (Petra) — Wednesday is the 10th anniversary of the death of the late King Talal Ibn Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein who passed away in Turkey in 1972.

The late King Talal assumed power at one of the most difficult times in Jordan's history following the death of his father, the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, in the square of Al Aqsa Mosque in 1951.

King Talal was the first to proclaim Jordan an independent Arab state and the Jordanian people inseparable from the Arab Nation. He had great ambitions to serve his people, country and nation and to place Jordan on the path of progress and prosperity.

King Talal began his rule by a number of constitutional reforms to develop political life in the country, particularly after the merger of the east and west banks of Jordan. So he proclaimed a new constitution for the country. But

his health condition prevented him from continuing his reign, and his son, His Majesty King Hussein, assumed power on Aug. 11, 1952 to lead the march of modern Jordan towards progress and prosperity.

King Talal was the first Jordanian officer to graduate from Sandhurst in 1942. He personally participated in the heroic battles which the Jordanian army fought against the Zionist forces invading Palestine in 1948.

One of the unique characteristics of the late King Talal was his courage. He was also devoted to the service of his country and people and followed the line charted by his father, King Abdullah, the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in carrying the banner of the Great Arab Revolt and adopting its pan-Arab principles to achieve the unity, freedom and independence of the

Arabs. King Hussein, members of the royal household, and high-ranking civilian and military officials will visit King Talal's graveyard on Wednesday morning and will pray for the rest of his soul. They will also place wreaths on the graveyard.

JORDAN SWIMMING TOURNAMENT

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE JORDANIAN SWIMMING FEDERATION

AMMAN CROWN HOTEL (THE COUNTRY SPORTS COMPLEX) RADIO AND TELEVISION ROAD - AMMAN

announces that it will organise contests for Jordan's swimming tournament at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 29, 1982 in the biggest swimming pool in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, according to the following conditions:

The contest and the training of male and female contestants will take place under the supervision of trainers accredited by the Jordanian Swimming Federation.

Contest are open to all Jordanian and non-Jordanian swimmers residing in Jordan without exception. Registration will take place at Amman Crown Hotel beginning on June 10, 1982 for a fee of JD 15 for each participant. Registration fees include all the costs of training by specialist trainers accredited by the Jordanian Swimming Federation, which is recognised by the Culture and Youth Ministry.

Training for all registered participants will begin on June 16, at the big swimming pool within the Country Sports Complex of the Amman Crown Hotel. Registered swimmers do not pay any entry fees even if they are not members of the hotel's Country Sports Complex.

Training will take place between the following hours:
7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. every day of the week except Fridays.

Swimming runs and ages will be as follows:

	8-10 years	10-12 years	12-14 years	18 years and above
Free-style (crawl)	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Free-style	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Breast stroke	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Butterfly style	25 metres	50 metres	100 metres	200 metres
Free-style (crawl)	—	—	—	400 metres

There will be two runs, one for males and another for females.

Special free run for males and females above 40 years

Awards and medals:

The first, second and third winners will be awarded cups. All participants in the final contests will be awarded medals. and other precious gifts (surprises)

Final selection of contestants:
Selection of contestants in the final contests will take place through contests among all the participants in the training sessions from June 22 to July 25, 1982.

AMMAN CROWN HOTEL (The Country Sports Complex)

Radio and Television Road
Tel. 78181, 2, 3.

Anti-cholera committee meets at Health Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — The executive committee for combating cholera discussed in a meeting held at the Health Ministry on Tuesday the possibility of transferring the site of the Amman Municipality incinerator now located at Marka to another area since its present site is too close to residential areas and because it lacks the capacity to absorb the volume of garbage.

During the meeting which was headed by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, the committee recommended that the Water and Sewage Authority (WSA) construct refuse pools in the Al Khirbah Al Samra area to absorb the loads which are beyond the capacity of the Ayn Ghazal treatment

plant. The conferees decided to form a committee including the WSA president, the assistant mayor of Amman, and the head of the environmental health department at the Health Ministry to draw up the necessary steps to implement this recommendation.

The meeting was attended by the under-secretaries of the ministries of health and, Awqaf and Islamic affairs, as well as the WSA president, the vice president of the Jordan Valley Authority, the assistant mayor of Amman, the head of the preventative medicine branch at the Royal Medical Corps and other concerned officials.

Fertilisers company starts production

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company has begun its actual production of ammonium phosphates in the last week of June. Chairman of the company's board of directors, Dr. Hanna Odeh sent a letter to the prime minister saying that the company's production until the end of 1982 will be some 175,000 tonnes of ammonium phosphates and 500,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid.

Dr. Odeh said the company has made contract for the sale of 90,000 tonnes of its produced di-ammonium phosphates, which will be exported in three batches over the next four months.

Shipping is scheduled to begin in August from Aqaba Port. The company is currently having talks with other sides to sell them the remaining quantities. The company has also made contracts for the sale of 30,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid which will be exported by special freighters before the end of 1982.

Dr. Odeh said: "With the beginning of production and

export operations in the company, the fertilisers industry in Jordan has become a reality. Thus the company is joining the rest of the big productive companies in our country in contributing to the nation's economy and increase our national income and the prosperity of Jordan."

Dr. Odeh praised Prime Minister Mudar Badran for his efforts in supporting the company.

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Tel. 811093

HOUSE FOR RENT

House consists of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, two verandas and kitchen with central heating.

Location: Jabal Al Hussein, Water and Sewage Authority Street. House has access to two streets.

For further information call Mousa Wahhab at 36401 between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.

WANTED: ARABIC/ENGLISH TRANSLATOR

Must have excellent knowledge of Arabic with ability to translate into fluent idiomatic English. University education and good working knowledge of current world affairs required. Shiftwork required. Starting salary JD 2,724 plus benefits.

SEND RESUMES TO: Personnel Office
P.O. Box 354 Jabal Amman Jordan

SHMEISANI MATERNITY HOSPITAL

requires:

- 1- Night supervisor
- 2- Midwives

If interested please call Tel. 69131/5 for appointment

INVITATION FOR TENDERERS JORDAN URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LOAN No. 1893 JO.

Referring to the announcement of the Urban Development Department on 7 & 8/12/1981 in the local papers concerning the tenders of the Urban Development Project.

The Department announces the availability of tender documents for community buildings in the project sites on 10/7/1982 for a nonrefundable fee of JD 100 per copy of each contract. The work includes construction of community centres, women's training centres, health clinics and a vocational training centre.

Contract 9: Community buildings in new sites: Only the following classified contractors can submit for tenders for community buildings in the new sites.

A- Jordanian contractors registered as class A or B (Building) at the Ministry of Public Works.

B- Contractors previously qualified.

C- Contractors who wish to be qualified prior to submission of tenders.

Contract 10: Community buildings in upgrading sites: Only Jordanian contractors registered as class A or B (Building) can submit for this contract.

N.B. The closing date for submitting the tenders is 12 noon on Monday Aug. 30, 1982.

Address: Urban Development Department
Queen Noor Street/near the Ministry of Industry & Commerce.

VOEST-ALPINE AKTIENGESellschaft-AMMAN BRANCH BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1981

ASSETS	JD	FLS	JD	FLS	LIABILITIES	JD	FLS	JD	FLS
FIXED ASSETS					REGISTERED CAPITAL IN JORDAN				
Land	58102	720	14881	590				10000	000
Less Accumulated Depreciation	43220	790			HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT				
Furniture and Office Appliances	4327	790	3995	885	Voest - Alpine - Austria (Current Account)	2385804	616		
Less Accumulated Depreciation	330	357			Less total losses to - date (Note 9)	1286470	692	1280333	324
Cars	9751	000	7218	935	CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Less Accumulated Depreciation	2572	055			Creditors (Note 6)	23384	619		
Generator	12050	000			Public Mining Co.-Debt Payment	32775	000		
Less Accumulated Depreciation	134	249	10705	751	Accrued Expenses (Note 7)	5833	770		
Tools	18510	325			Sub - Contractors Retention Money (Note 8)	50956	120		
Less Accumulated Depreciation	2167	685	15442	640	Graindays Bank	1982	531	114222	040
			53246	139					
CURRENT ASSETS									
Debtors (Note 3)	823875	255							
Employees Account	13614	000							
Advances (Note 4)	7680	834							
V.C.F. Retention Money	272020	000							
Deposits (Note 5)	77	200							
Work in progress (Crushing Plant)	17264	000							
Letters of Credit	20000	000							
Prepaid Rent	331	000							
Cash in Hand at Jobites	95843	536	1311309	625					
			1364555	964				1364555	964

The attached notes to these Financial Statements form an integral part of these statements

Amman, 28th June, 1982.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have examined the balance sheet of VOEST ALPINE AKTIENGESellschaft, AMMAN BRANCH (Foreign Limited Co.) as at Dec. 31, 1981, and the related profit and loss account for the year then ended, and have obtained the information and explanations which we required for the purposes of our audit.

Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary under the circumstances.

In our opinion, and according to the books and vouchers of the company, and the information and explanations given to us, the accompanying balance sheet and profit and loss account present fairly the financial position of VOEST - ALPINE AKTIENGESellschaft AMMAN BRANCH as at Dec. 31, 1981, and the results of its operations for the year then ended for the Queen Alia International Airport Hangar Project and the Crushing Plant Project.

BAWAB & CO.

Finnair flies every Friday to Athens and Helsinki via Berlin

	Friday	Thursday
Amman	8.30	Helsinki 9.05
Athens	12.45	Berlin 10.55
Berlin	15.20	Athens 15.35
Helsinki	18.25	Amman 17.35

For reservations and information contact:

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FINNAIR AGENT or your travel agent



SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

By Dr. Awn Rifai

Keeping an eye on pharmacies and drug dispensing

PHARMACISTS IN Jordan have an association that cares for their needs and regulates their operations. Yet, there are some loopholes that ought to be bridged for the benefit of everybody.

The tasks performed by pharmacists have undergone a change over the past few years. Whereas a pharmacist used to prepare many drugs in his store and according to the physician's instructions, today's pharmacist possesses at his disposal a wide variety of ready-made drugs, thanks to the advances accomplished in the drug manufacturing industries. The physician prescribed the "standardised" items and the pharmacist hands them over to the customer off the shelf.

Furthermore, a pharmacy

used to signify a store where drugs and chemical material were prepared and sold. Today, a pharmacy contains myriad items and products, many of them not directly related to medical use. In fact, the medical prescriptions section has become only a part of the store, and the sales from the non-medical sections exceed those of the prescriptions. Such changes in the pharmacy's role have made it more convenient to the customers.

As for dispensing the drug, errors occasionally occur in the selection or the sale of the appropriate drug. In some cases, the error emanates from the physician's side, when he prescribes an improper remedy for his patient due to poor

diagnosis or other reasons. A competent pharmacist should be able to detect the odd prescriptions and should alert the physician accordingly. Sometimes, the pharmacist fails in spotting the error or in alerting the physician, leading to unforeseen consequences. The pharmacist too is often reluctant to inform the responsible authorities of the shortcomings on the physician's part, for fear of retaliatory action or out of sheer negligence, leaving the door open for more, and probably fatal, future errors in dispensing.

After dispensing, some pharmacists keep the prescription form at the store, while others return it to the customer. Should a mistake develop, there would be no

proof that the drug had been purchased at any particular pharmacy, and the responsibility could not thus be verified. Moreover, the customer could easily go into another store and obtain the same product, violating the physician's instructions.

Although the authorities do fix the prices of drugs, there are still some loopholes in this respect. For instance, pharmacists purchase similar, albeit non-identical, products at different prices from the various manufacturers or agents.

Given the option, they would of course sell to the customer the products of the manufacturer that offers them the best deal, even at the expense of quality. Some pharmacists

sell in retail what should be sold in bulk or in packages, making additional profits.

Opening hours of pharmacies are not strictly adhered to, in particular the night-duty pharmacies. Moreover, some important and populated areas, such as Aqaba are not assigned night-duty pharmacies at all, or at least such an assignment is not published.

Even licensing of pharmacies has become a profit-making business too. Pharmacists register their names on the waiting list for licensing whether they intend to open up a store or not, and subsequently they sell their "turn" to the late-comer who is prepared to "satisfy their demands".

Faces of same coin

IT IS hard to claim understanding of why Israel's invasion of Lebanon should do wonders for the popularity of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Defence Minister Ariel Sharon among their countrymen. However, the trend can be readily understood if one will accept that pursuing extremist policies against the Arabs, the Palestinians in particular, is what the Israeli public wants nowadays.

Still, when 100,000 people in Israel demonstrated against the war of genocide in Lebanon three days ago, neither the world nor the Arabs could ignore the fact that not all men in the streets of Israel are Begin fanatics. Israeli hawks and doves, if you like, could not all too easily be differentiated from one another during the several decades of Arab-Israeli conflict. Many Arabs have been arguing, for some time now, that Begin and the leader of

the Labour opposition, Mr. Shimon Peres, are both basically the same when it comes to dealing with the Arabs, and that it is more advantageous for world peace to have a man like Begin lead rather than the timid Peres.

Recent reports that Socialist International leaders, to whom the leader of the Israeli Labour Party supposedly belongs, are getting uneasy about Peres' role in standing up to Begin's mad war in Lebanon and would like to see him replaced may be indicative of why he slumped in the Israeli public favour, as the poll, which favoured Begin, tells us. Political speculations apart, it is also hard to accept that a people who faced extermination by the Nazis, should cheer and applaud the death-dealing campaign of the Begin regime and accept the continuance of the so-called moderates.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: What are the Arab leaders waiting for?

Under the sight of the world and all the Arabs, Israel cut off water, electricity, foodstuff and medicine from Beirut. Thus Israel has revealed what it could do to all the Arabs, if they continue as they are now.

Jordan has acted at the international level by having the U.N. Security Council issue a resolution with the hope of returning life to the Lebanese capital. Under the circumstances, many people are asking whether the oil taps and Arab funds will continue to pour to give power and life to those who are supporting Israel and supplying it with aid, to the point of cutting off water, electricity, food and medicine from Beirut?

Those who are putting forth this question want to know whether the people who are suffering hunger, thirst, disease and destitution in Beirut are worth anything in the calculation of the formula of oil and funds, and whether the Arab dignity which has been insulted means anything in the calculation of this formula? In other words, the

Arab masses are asking: What are the Arab leaders waiting for after all what has happened? We would also like to ask whether the Arab leaders realise that what is taking place in Beirut is a challenge to them and to the confidence between them and the Arab masses?

The United States has done harm to all the Arabs who are supplying its vein of life with oil. It has plotted against all the Arabs when it plotted together with Israel against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and when it allowed Israel to cut off essential services to West Beirut.

The United States, that is doing all this, is the country that is enjoying Arab oil and funds. It is reciprocating by biting the Arabs in stubbornness and arrogance. Arab leaders are requested to define their position, because there is no longer any room for waiting or for silence, because silence under such circumstances means humiliation and weakness.

Al-Dustour: PLO's survival needs no permission from anybody

Despite the continued siege of West Beirut and Israel's threats to destroy the city unless the Palestinian resistance is evicted from it, the ultimate goal of the Israeli invasion, as admitted by Prime Minister Menachem Begin overtly, is to impose Camp David upon the Arab countries and to force them into a peace treaty with Israel.

Begin made no secret that what is taking place in Lebanon is intended to pave the way for achieving this goal, and that negotiations between Lebanon and Israel would be the next step, to be followed by similar steps with other Arab countries, as he put it. Such statements which are part of the psychological warfare Israel is unleashing against the Arab Nation reveal the enormity of the big plot being implemented with U.S. participation. It also reveals the dangers threatening the Arab countries, which are still maintaining silence regarding the onslaught and the war of anni-

hilation the Zionist invaders are unleashing against the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The U.S. emphasis through presidential envoy Philip Habib on settling the Beirut crisis through disarming the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist forces, confirms the U.S.-Israeli plotting to liquidate the PLO militarily and politically and to break Arab opposition to the Camp David agreements.

American plotting and Arab silence will not enable Israel to liquidate the Palestinian resistance, even if it departs from Lebanon. When the resistance movement started, it did not take a permission from any Arab regime, or Israel, or the United States. Consequently, its continuation would not need a permit from the Arabs, Israelis or Americans, because it has the will and the determination to continue the struggle in order to regain the Palestinian people's rights.

After 32 years, it is 'back to square one' for UNRWA

By Guy Dinmore

Reuter

VIENNA — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has in just a few weeks wiped out years of work that the United Nations has done for thousands of homeless Palestinian refugees.

"We are back in Lebanon to where we started 32 years ago as an emergency relief organisation," Olof Rydbeck, the head of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) said in an interview. The invasion destroyed camps, schools, warehouses and clinics, leaving about 175,000 Palestinian refugees out of a registered 237,000 in urgent need of aid, he added.

UNRWA, originally based in Beirut but operating from Vienna since the outbreak of the civil war in Lebanon in 1975, is mounting one of its biggest emergency operations and already blankets, food and medical supplies are on the way. One camp at Ein Hilweh near the port of Sidon was so badly destroyed that according to one local staff report nothing larger than 30 centimetres was left standing.

The 24,000 refugees who made it their home are now left in the open — "tens of thousands of people, without anything, sitting on the ground in orange groves," Mr. Rydbeck said.

Some 60,000 Lebanese and Palestinian refugees had gathered around Sidon, the scene of heavy Israeli bombardments, but because of mines a Red Cross relief ship was unable to dock there to unload supplies. Convoys of UNRWA trucks, however, have driven south from Beirut bringing more than 100 tonnes of aid and future convoys will deliver flour, which is in short supply.

Israelis 'cooperative'

In Jerusalem, the Israeli government has agreed to let UNRWA send a team into South Lebanon to survey the refugee needs. After an initial two-week delay the Israeli authorities were quite cooperative, Mr. Rydbeck said.

First reports were sketchy. Minefields and ammunition dumps have still to be cleared, making it difficult to survey some of the former camps. Mr. Rydbeck said, but it is now hoped that supplies stockpiled in Cyprus, Syria and Israel will be allowed in.

Eastern Lebanon also needs help, he added. In the Bekaa Valley, lying across the mountain road from Beirut to Damascus, at least 10,000 refugees need aid and their numbers are growing as more flee Beirut.

The Lebanese capital is now the main focus of UNRWA's attention as the Israeli forces tighten their noose around the city. The agency is supplying rations to about 12,000 Palestinian refugees there, but a final assault on the city

would make relief work impossible. "Against a background of a full-fledged siege of Beirut, what could we do?" Mr. Rydbeck asked.

UNRWA is proof of rights

UNRWA, which depends

'Tens of thousands of people, without anything, sitting on the ground in orange groves.'

entirely on voluntary contributions for its existence, has had to appeal to governments for \$39 million to cover relief operations for the next six months. The cost of rebuilding destroyed camps and

installations, whether on present sites or elsewhere, would be hundreds of millions, he added. "Whether the camps are here or there is immaterial. We'll probably start from scratch anyhow," Mr. Rydbeck said. "Wherever they are, they are our refugees," he added.

UNRWA was established in 1949 with a U.N. General Assembly mandate to help Palestinians displaced by the conflict with the newly established state of Israel. Arab nations contributed less than

nine per cent of UNRWA's income for 1981, saying Western nations created and must therefore finance the Palestinian problem, although the majority of the 1,900,000 refugees registered with UNRWA now live in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Israel regards UNRWA as helping the cause of the Palestine people by treating them as a special group, but working relations in the schools and camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, occupied by Israel since 1967, were good until disturbances there last year, Mr. Rydbeck said. But he added: "To the refugees, UNRWA is not only a provider of assistance, it also has symbolic value ... it is proof they have rights."

LETTERS

Lost between Amman and Safi

To the Editor:

This is to bring to your kind notice that my personal baggage was lost in transit between Amman and Safi. The baggage with my name, according to the driver of the vehicle, had dropped off on the way, and his efforts to trace same has been of no avail. Apart from the food and other valuables and presents in the bag, it contained some photographs and a used film roll which are of very sentimental value to me.

I shall be thankful if this news is published and the finder informed to return the photographs and the film roll to the address below. It is also my desire to give a present to the finder.

Y.U.S. Peiris

George Wimpey International Ltd.
P.O. Box 722,
Aqaba, Jordan

Editor's reply:

We apologise for not being able to contact the Arabic newspapers on your behalf, as this is a matter you should take up directly with them.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL	18:30	Over a Cup of Tea
02:30	02:30	Story Time
02:50	02:50	News Desk (News Bulletin, Press Review, News Reports)
03:15	03:15	News Reports
03:30	03:30	Evening Show
03:45	03:45	Evening News
04:00	04:00	Evening News
04:15	04:15	Evening News
04:30	04:30	Evening News
04:45	04:45	Evening News
05:00	05:00	Evening News
05:15	05:15	Evening News
05:30	05:30	Evening News
05:45	05:45	Evening News
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FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00	06:00	News in French
07:00	07:00	News in French
08:30	08:30	News in French
09:30	09:30	News in French
10:30	10:30	News in French
11:30	11:30	News in French

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855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00	Sign on	16:50	Friend of the Earth 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 The Musical Island
07:05	Morning Show	17:00	News National 17:15 Outlook
07:10	Morning Show	18:00	World News 18:00 Comment
07:15	Morning Show	18:15	Joy Slavinsky 18:45 The World
07:20	Morning Show	19:00	Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Live
07:25	Morning Show	19:15	News National 19:25 News
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FEATURES

American nautical archaeologist exposes a 2,000 year old crime

By Robert McDonald

ATHENS — An American underwater archaeologist believes he has uncovered a 2,000 year old crime — piracy committed off the north coast of Cyprus about 300 B.C.

After five years library and lab work on the so-called Kyrenia ship, Michael Katzev, vice-president of the U.S. based Institute of Nautical Archaeology, believes that part of the vessel's cargo was looted, the four man crew was seized as slaves, and then the boat was scuttled.

The 15 metre, single master —

not dissimilar to the tramp caiques plying inter-island trade in the eastern Mediterranean today — was discovered off the Cypriot port of Kyrenia in the late 1960s.

She had gone down around the end of the 4th century B.C. but almost immediately had been sealed in sand and silt from flash floods. Preserved in this oxygen free cocoon, she was seventy per cent intact. So too was most of her cargo, including 400 wine amphorae, 10,000 almonds, 30 ingots of iron and a consignment of millstones doubling as ballast.

"There is no other ancient ship quite as well preserved," says Katzev. "There are several others that

have survived but none so complete has been found beneath the sea."

It took Katzev and a team of experts from twelve countries nearly five years to raise, reassemble and preserve the vessel. She stands, a tangible ghost from the past, in a special temperature and humidity controlled room in Kyrenia's crusader castle.

For the past five years, Katzev has been poring over evidence associated with the recovery at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. Drawing on information about pottery and coinage and using the latest forensic techniques he has been build-

ing up a profile of the vessel.

She was an old ship — carbon dating says her timbers may have been as much as 100 years old — and the hull had been sheathed in lead to keep out seepage.

But she was seaworthy and on her last voyage had sailed through eastern Aegean Dodecanese islands trading as she went.

She had collected one kind of wine at Samos, sailed on to the island of Nisyros to pick up the millstones and then carried on to Rhodes for another vintage of the grape. The almonds may have come from the south coast of Anatolia before the vessel turned into open waters heading for Cyp-

rus. She was almost safely there when disaster struck. And that is what puzzled Katzev. "She sank virtually in open water. There was no natural hazard. There was no evidence that the ship had suffered from storm damage."

But there was a great hole where several planks had been torn away between the keel and the bilge.

There was also a mysterious gap in the cargo. Some heavy commodity must have been loaded in the bow otherwise, given the placement of the rest of the cargo, the ship would have been stern heavy and unseaworthy.

Katzev was also bothered by the fact that while there were four complete sets of eating implements found — plate, bowl, saucer, drinking cup and remnants of wooden spoon — there was no other evidence of the crew.

If the men had gone down with their ship, there almost certainly would have been the contents of a purse or some metal fittings from their clothes.

We found very few personal objects except several bone eyelets for a sandal.

"We found no coinage to speak of except seven little bronze coins apparently lost in some fishing nets stored in the fore deck. There

was nothing of intrinsic value." Katzev's suspicions that a pirate attack might have been the answer were confirmed when eight iron spear heads were discovered to have been embedded in the lead sheathing.

He now reckons that the pirates rowed out of one of the small coves that indent the north coast, overwhelmed the defenceless merchantman, stole a valuable part of her cargo and then intentionally scuttled her.

The hapless crew were taken to be sold at the flourishing slave market on the Greek island of Delos.

Whatever the pirates stole was

probably portable and of high value, therefore easily disposed of. The cargo of 400 jugs of wine was valuable, but getting rid of it was another matter.

Ptolemy was cracking down on pirates in the eastern Mediterranean at the time, and the punishment was crucifixion.

"The wine would have constituted a very hot item that they might not have been able easily to sell," says Katzev.

"I perhaps have uncovered a crime but I've not found the culprits," he says.

— Financial Times news feature

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WORLD

4 mercenaries get death sentences in Seychelles

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — Four white mercenaries were sentenced to death Tuesday for their part in an attempt to overthrow the Seychelles government last November.

The four — two Zimbabweans, a South African and a Briton — pleaded guilty to treason when the trial began last month.

A fifth, confessed South African intelligence agent Martin Dolincheck, was found guilty of treason Monday and was given a 20-year jail term by the Seychelles high court Tuesday.

Justice Earle Seaton said Dolincheck was an accomplice to the coup attempt, not a direct participant, and had also shown a spirit of contribution while conducting his own defence.

The four are: Jeremiah Puren of South Africa, Zimbabweans Frank Brooks and Roger England and Briton Bernard Carey.

A fifth mercenary, Robert Sims of South Africa, was also due to be sentenced Tuesday on firearms offences to which he pleaded guilty. A charge of treason against him was dropped when he admitted the arms charges.

Seychelles authorities say that, with the exception of Puren, the accused were an advance party for a mercenary force hired to overthrow the government of President Albert Rene and to reinstate former President James Mancham.

The plot was uncovered when a customs officer at Seychelles airport found a gun concealed in the luggage of a foreigner arriving on a Swaziland Airways flight in a group posing as a beer-drinking club.

The sentences are the first in either country since the coup attempt on Nov. 25 last year.

The Seychelles authorities say that Puren was one of the mercenaries and was injured in the fighting round the airport.

A seventh defendant, Briton Susan Ingles, was deported to South Africa last month after all charges against her were dropped without explanation.

In his testimony Dolincheck, a self-confessed member of South Africa's National Intelligence Service (NIS), said he was recruited by Congo mercenary leader "Mad" Mike Hoare using money provided by exiled Seychelles businessmen to topple President Rene's left-wing government.

President Rene deposed James Mancham five years ago in a bloodless coup.

Aeroflot jet crashes near Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — All passengers were killed when a Soviet Ilyushin-62 airliner bound for West Africa crashed shortly after take-off from Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport early Tuesday, a hospital official said.

An official of Moscow's Botkin Institute, contacted by telephone, said no-one could have survived the crash which occurred 10 kilometres from the airport. "The catastrophe was so serious, so horrible, that we did not need to give medical attention to anyone," he said.

The official said he did not know how many people were aboard the aircraft, which carries a maximum of 182 passengers.

West African diplomatic sources said the plane was about half full. It was bound for Sierra Leone, with a stop in Senegal.

The Botkin Institute, an elite medical centre, deals with most foreign patients in Moscow.

The Soviet ministry of civil aviation, announcing the crash, said a special inquiry would be set up to investigate its causes.

West African diplomatic sources said there were at least 16 Sierra Leone citizens on board and some Senegalese students.

The Sierra Leone embassy said Soviet officials had told them they would provide details Wednesday.

Israeli blockade hits W. Beirut population

By Hugh Carnegie

BEIRUT (R) — Israel's blockade of besieged West Beirut has started to hit home, with traders saying they will be out of fresh food within days if supplies are not allowed in.

"If this blockade goes on I can't stay in business for more than a week", said one supermarket owner in the central district of Hamra Monday as he surveyed his diminishing stocks.

The Israelis themselves say they have no intention of starving out the population or denying it water.

But, despite a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for free access for vital supplies to civilians, they and their Right-Wing Lebanese allies appear to have tightened an economic blockade they imposed on Saturday.

Journalists on the spot Monday said a Red Cross convoy was turned back from West Beirut and 14 trucks loaded with fresh vegetables and other food were refused permission to enter.

In a major fruit and vegetable market, Souk Al Koudra, where West Beirut's street vendors buy their supplies, trader Adnan Saraje shrugged his shoulders: "This morning I could supply my customers, but tomorrow..." he looked round at the largely empty Ramshackle Market Stalls, where many cats pick among smouldering heaps of uncollected garbage.

Fuel is also in short supply. Many petrol stations are closed and those that are open have long queues with armed commandos firing in the air to clear the way for military vehicles.

One store owner, Mahmoud Labban, closed up his Women's Fashion Shop two weeks ago when it was damaged by an explosion.

Monday he was, inconspicuously, down at the seaford sunbathing in front of the deserted Hotel Riviera as a group of commandos busily built a sand-bag emplacement by its bullet-shattered front entrance.

"Myself, my wife and two teenage daughters have to stay in Beirut because we have nowhere else to go," he said, sipping a coffee bought from one of the few stalls still open along the seaford.

"We come here every day now, unless Israeli gunboats chase us away. Yes, we are a little scared, but what can we do?"

For the estimated half-million Palestinian and Lebanese civilians left in West Beirut with the commandos, the looming food shortage is a serious blow.

Until the weekend, the trickle of supplies

The thud of exploding shells rumbled nearby as he talked, a reminder of the cause of his ailing business.

He said only a trickle of fresh supplies were coming through from Israeli-held East Beirut since two out of three crossings into the city's Western sector were closed on Saturday.

The blockade is part of increasingly tough Israeli siege tactics aimed at forcing thousands of Palestinian commandos holed up in the city to agree to withdraw.

Israel has not ruled out stepped-up military action against the commandos if they refuse to leave West Beirut.

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Mitterrand to start first East Bloc visit today

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand makes his first trip to a Communist country since his election 14 months ago when he goes to Hungary Wednesday for a two-day official visit.

Mr. Mitterrand also plans to go to Romania in September and Bulgaria next year.

During his Hungarian visit, the first by a French head of state, he will have two rounds of talks with Communist Party leader Janos Kadar who visited France in November 1978.

Topics at the Budapest talks are expected to include East-West relations, disarmament and European security, Hungarian and French officials said.

Mr. Mitterrand has often indicated that he would not visit Moscow until the Kremlin showed readiness to end its military intervention in Afghanistan.

A trip to the Soviet Union also seems unlikely because of what the president regards as the Soviet role in the Polish military crackdown, his aides say.

But French officials say Mr. Mitterrand has sympathy for Hungary's efforts to build a mixed economy and does not feel it should be included in any sanctions against the Soviet Bloc over events in Poland.

The French, like the Hungarians, argue that the East-West dialogue should be restored.

British premier to discuss key issues with Italians

ROME (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrives Tuesday for talks which diplomats say will show whether she has "forgiven Italy for the Falklands."

Italy pulled out of European community sanctions against Argentina when the powerful Socialist Party threatened to plunge the coalition government headed by Republican Giovanni Spadolini into crisis over the issue.

Mr. Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo did their best to persuade Mrs. Thatcher that the matter was beyond their control, but diplomats say the move still ripples.

Mrs. Thatcher has been among the staunchest defenders of the East-West pipeline to carry Siberian natural gas to Europe.

Her concern at U.S. policy towards it is shared by Italy which has millions of dollars worth of contracts tied up in its construction and operation.

Both countries see themselves as key European allies of the United States and diplomats expect the talks to deal with strategic issues including the deployment of 112 Cruise missiles on Italian soil against the Soviet Union.

On economic policy, Mr. Spadolini's government does not view the Thatcher recipe for curbing inflation with great relish.

Although the two administrations have common goals in cutting the rate of inflation, Mrs. Thatcher's solutions do not excite much admiration among Italian politicians, who see unemployment as a threat to political and social stability.

One issue, however, on which the two feel close is the fight against political violence. Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni has travelled to London several times for private talks on anti-guerrilla tactics and diplomatic sources say there is a good deal of cooperation on security affairs.

Polish industry, which he said was afflicted with "poor organisation, shoddy workmanship and waste."

"Lift martial law"

WARSAW (R) — An independent Polish member of the Sejm (parliament) appealed Monday for the lifting of martial law, a general amnesty and the restoration of suspended organisations.

Romuald Bukowski made an impassioned appeal to the Sejm for a programme to promote national accord in view of existing "political and social tensions in the country."

Mr. Bukowski said the authorities should take the initiative to build a bridge between themselves and the people and make a gesture of magnanimity.

As an alternative to lifting martial law the authorities could soften it to a less drastic formula, he suggested.

The government has said it is gradually reducing martial law restrictions as the security situation improves. Church and diplomatic sources believe there will be further gestures this month, including the release of many internees.

Mr. Bukowski, a non-party member from the northern port Gdynia, is the only parliamentarian who voted against last December's introduction of martial law.

He painted a gloomy picture of unspecified conditions demanded by the Polish government, the sources said.

While the Polish authorities feared the effects of another tour by the Pope, the Vatican wanted to avoid giving moral support to the martial-law regime.

Vatican officials are working on the assumption that the Pope will make his second visit to Poland during the second half of August in order to avoid a last-minute rush, as occurred before his visit to Britain in May.

The Pope has spoken of the obligation he feels as a Pope to visit his homeland during the 600th anniversary of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, an icon revered by Polish Catholics as a symbol of their faith and nationhood.

China has also provided some arms to the 8,000 KPRLF soldiers and Prince Sihanouk's Moulina force, which numbers little more than a thousand.

Military cooperation among the three groups was extremely unlikely, diplomats said.

The first task for the coalition is to establish a base where the three leaders can meet regularly and where the coalition could be established as a political entity.

Mr. Khieu Samphan lives mostly in the Khmer Rouge-controlled western Kampuchean jungle, while Mr. Son Sann commutes between France and his KPRLF bases along the Thai-Kampuchean border about 280 kilometres northeast of Bangkok.

Prince Sihanouk has also said he will settle on the border, temporary home for about 200,000 other displaced Kampuchians.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Red Cross supplies on way to Lebanon

BONN (R) — Medical supplies for civilians caught up in fighting between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos are on their way to Lebanon, the West German Red Cross said Tuesday.

The organisation's president, Prince Botho Zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, told a news conference the hospital ship Flora, carrying supplies which include 10 ambulances, would dock at a Lebanese port this week. He said 20 more ambulances were making their way overland to the troubled region and a West German medical team was already in Lebanon helping victims of the conflict.

4 Islamic states favour summit on Lebanon

TUNIS (R) — Algeria, Morocco, Pakistan and Tunisia favour convening an Islamic summit on the Lebanon situation, sources close to the Tunisian foreign ministry said Monday.

The sources said that Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi would attend a preparatory meeting of Islamic foreign ministers but that a date and venue had not been decided.

London, Belgrade condemn Israeli attacks on Lebanon

BELGRADE (R) — Britain and Yugoslavia condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in speeches at a dinner for British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym here Monday night.

Mr. Pym, who arrived for a two-day official visit Monday morning, said Britain understood the Israeli need for security but the military setback of the Palestinian people and the occupation of Arab lands would never bring real security. His host, Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov, denounced Israel's policy of "brutal and permanent aggression" in the Middle East.

Ecevit sentenced to short jail term

ANKARA (R) — Former Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit was sentenced to two months and 27 days in jail Tuesday for defying a military decree which bans former politicians from making public statements. The charges followed an article he wrote for the West German magazine Der Spiegel and an interview given to Dutch Television. He will now also have to serve a month remitted on grounds of good conduct from an earlier sentence on similar charges. Mr. Ecevit, 57, still faces two other charges relating to an alleged interview with a Danish reporter and a letter to a Dutch journalist. He was detained for 54 days on those charges but later released to await trial.

Afghan Mujahedeen claim downing Soviet helicopter

NEW DELHI (R) — Afghan rebels shot down a Soviet helicopter gunship in recent fighting at Pagman north of Kabul, Western diplomatic sources said here Tuesday.

The bodies of 22 Afghan government soldiers were brought to the Wazir Akhbar Khan Hospital in Kabul two days after the Pagman fighting on June 29, the sources said. They said a column of Soviet and Afghan forces tried to take supplies and reinforcements to a government garrison at Pagman 15 kilometres north of Kabul which was surrounded by the rebels. Several armoured vehicles were reported destroyed by the rebels before the relieving column withdrew, the sources said. Another Soviet-Afghan convoy which tried to reach Pagman on July 3 was ambushed by rebels and a truck carrying the bodies of dead Soviet soldiers was seen later moving through Kabul, the sources said. Soviet ground troops had been withdrawn from the rugged Panjshir valley about 65 kilometres north of Kabul after a recent Soviet-Afghan government offensive in the valley, the sources said.

Peking jails 3 officers for abortive coup role

PEKING (R) — China confirmed Tuesday that three former senior air force officers had been jailed for their part in an abortive coup against Chairman Mao Tse-tung 11 years ago.

The independent Hong Kong newspaper Ming Pao reported Monday that the three officers had been jailed for between 11 and 14 years for plotting against Mao.

The officers, Wang Weiguo, Hu Ping and Gu Tongzhou, were named in the indictment against the "Gang of four" radical leaders

who were jailed in January 1981 for conspiring to stage a coup d'etat.

It was disclosed during the trial of the "gang" that Wang had been ordered to shoot Mao with a pistol when he was received by the chairman aboard his private train.

Wang and his two colleagues were accused in the indictment of plotting with Mao's heir Lin Biao to stage an armed uprising with Soviet assistance which included plans to attack Mao's train with flame throwers and bazookas.

Eleven other senior air force officers were jailed by a military court in May 1981 for between four and 15 years. Four of the officers were released because they had already been in custody for longer than their sentences.

The fact that most of the conspirators have not been tried apparently reflects the feeling in the current leadership that consensus rather than confrontation is necessary while the old Maoist system is being drastically reformed.

Ghanaian judges protest murder of 3 colleagues

ACCRA (R) — Ghanaian judges decided Tuesday to withdraw their services in protest at the "callous and coldblooded" murder of three colleagues, the Ghana news agency said.

A statement issued after an emergency meeting chaired by Chief Justice Fred Apaloo said the judges had failed to find any discoverable motive for the murders and that the victims had performed their duties in accordance with their judicial oaths and in the manner expected by right-thinking Ghanaians.

The statement added that Ghana's head of state, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, who has ordered a special inquiry into the murders, had advised the judges to continue to discharge their duties undaunted.

Last Saturday the bullet-riddled and partly burnt bodies of three high court judges, Cecilia Koranteng Addoh, 46, Frederick Sarkobe, 53, and Kwadwo Agyepong, 56, were found on the Accra plains.

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U.S. protest group surrender after boarding Trident sub

GROTON, Connecticut (R) — Police have arrested nine protesters who gave themselves up to shipyard officials Monday after attacking a U.S. nuclear submarine and painting "U.S. Auschwitz" on it.

A spokesman for the protesters said members of the group had boarded the Trident submarine, Florida, from a boat, hammered on the missile hatches, poured blood into them and damaged two sonar devices.

They had given themselves up to officials of the electric boat shipyard in Groton, the spokesman added.

Police said nine people had been arrested at the shipyard early Monday on charges of criminal conspiracy, trespassing and mischief but they would not comment on the charges.

Electric boat, a division of General Dynamics Corporation, is one of two commercial builders of fast-attack nuclear submarines for the U.S. navy and is sole maker of the giant, missile-firing tridents.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ QJ105
♦ KQ4
♦ 43
♦ K964

WEST EAST
♦ A9832 ♦ Void
♦ 2 ♦ 10986
♦ 10965 ♦ KJ87
♦ J73 ♦ AQ1085

SOUTH
♦ K764
♦ AJ753
♦ AQ2
♦ 2

The bidding:
East South West North
1 ♦ Dble 1 ♦ INT
Pass 2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥
Pass 4 ♥ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♣.

If there was a better dummy player than the legendary Helen Sobel Smith, it is news to us. That is not just the opinion of one of the writers of this column, who was for many years her regular partner, but also the opinion of the world's great players who had the privilege of watching her.

Her bidding might not have always warmed the hearts of purists, but no matter how high she climbed in the auction, she had the ability to deliver the contract if

there was any hope. Here's an example of her skill.

Against four hearts West got off to the good start of the jack of clubs — a low club would have ended play East at trick one; and ace of spades and another, though giving partner a ruff, would have greatly simplified declarer's task.

Declarer covered the jack of clubs with the king, and East won the ace. East continued with the queen of clubs and, with hardly a moment's thought, Helen discarded a diamond! Now the defenders were helpless. Since the ten of clubs would set up the nine in dummy (a low club would be no better, even if Helen chose to ruff), East chose to shift to a diamond. Declarer finessed, drew four rounds of trumps and forced out the ace of spades. Making four-odd.

Note that declarer cannot afford to ruff the queen of clubs. When West wins the ace of spades, he leads his remaining club, and East will end up with longer trumps than declarer — although that is not necessarily fatal as the cards lie.

Why did declarer choose this rather unusual line? When East shifted to a diamond rather than a spade, Helen decided that he was void in spades. Therefore, it was quite possible that East held four hearts, and the line of play adopted by South protected against that possibility.

Former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 59, who became president of the coalition recently, is generally agreed to be its best hope of gaining world support and firing the patriotism of the impoverished Kampuchians.

The vice-president of the coalition, Mr. Khieu Samphan, is the leader of the ousted Khmer Rouge

government, which still legally represents Kampuchea at the United Nations.

The Peking-backed Khmer Rouge are still widely reviled for mass killings which marked their harsh rule from 1975 to 1979.

Fear of a Khmer Rouge return to power, fanned by Vietnamese propaganda, still haunts many Kampuchians, according to visitors to the country.